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Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SALT LAKE CITY, AUGUST 23, 1906

THEY DON'T LIKE PEET.

Anti-"Mormon" scribes and pharisees don't like V. S. Peet. He talks too plainly to suit them and shows up the falsity of their charges against the "Mormon" Church. His one thousand dollars offer for every case of polygamous marriage solemnized with the consent or sanction of that church, has never been taken up. Yet it has been freely made in different parts of the United States, including Utah. Indeed he has challenged the authors of the accusation in this city with a boldness that is admirable, but has found no response except ridicule or recrimination. We see by Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, papers, that he has been doing good work in that region and dissipating prejudice in fine style.

There are two assertions made by his enemies here that should be answered, so that he may not be put in a false light before the public. One is that he declares there has not been a single case of plural marriage since the manifesto, and the other that he makes his thousand dollar challenge without a bank account to back it. Replying to the last story first, he does not claim to have a big bank account of his own, but that he has solid financial backing for his challenge is well known here, and the money would be forthcoming if it was demanded with the proofs accompanying. The fact that it has never been applied for, speaks more loudly than any words that could be uttered in proof that the offer is genuine.

As to the statement about plural marriages, there is this to be said: Mr. Peet has not denied that plural marriages have occurred, nor has he admitted the charge. What he has declared is that no such marriages have been solemnized since the manifesto by the Church or with its knowledge and consent. That is the simple truth. It is just what the "News" has repeatedly announced, and if there have been any such unions contracted they were not with the approval or permission of the Church. Defamers of the Deseret News and of V. S. Peet endeavor to mislead the public by misquoting both, and then drawing conclusions entirely unwarranted by the facts. Denying their occurrence, and disputing that they have been solemnized or authorized by the Church, are two very different propositions.

Mr. Peet offers a similar reward for every case of Church dictation in politics. This, too, has never been applied for. The political tricksters and defamers of the Church clamor continually about the Church dominating the political action of its members, and talk glibly about the slavery of the "Mormon" masses, but they never bring forward an individual who has been required or compelled to vote against his own wishes, or who has been told how to use the elective franchise except with perfect liberty of choice either of men or measures. The failure to come forward and claim the money or to name any person who has been dictated in his political action, or to present a case of plural marriage, ordered, promoted, solemnized or connived at by the Church, sets the seal of falsehood upon all the repeated charges of a general character on both points and should be proof sufficient as to their untruth.

V. S. Peet is a thorn in the flesh of the press assailants of the "Mormon" Church and the industrial repeaters of the newspaper stories. He is fearless as well as forcible, he does not care for their paper pellets or their pulp poundings. He strikes the nail on the head every time and drives it through their fallacies and falsehoods, clinching it with the money proposition which they may treat lightly but can never demand with the slightest expectation to obtain. They can only garble his remarks and belittle his financial possessions, and affect to laugh while he punctures their bags of foul air and scatters their anti-"Mormon" charges to the winds. Peet can neither be frightened nor bought; no wonder they don't like him!

DO YOU STAMMER?

One of the most distressing habits is that of stuttering or stammering. It is really a great affliction. It is a source of mortification to the stammerer and of annoyance to the hearer. Sometimes it is provocative of laughter, especially when it is imitated, but it is really a drawback to the unfortunate individual who is thus hampered in speech. There have been numerous pretended remedies for it, but they are usually only theories. A practical cure would be of great value. We have heard of patients submitting to treatment which promised much, but achieved little or nothing, except extracting a big fee for the failure. However, science has at length prevailed against the evil, and there are schools in the East where the habit has been fully eradicated. The system adopted has proved effective in numerous instances and one of them is the case of W. E. Bassett of Provo, a well known and highly respected gentleman formerly of this city. He has been completely cured of this infirmity, which was a source of great trouble to him and regret to his numerous friends. He has also thoroughly mastered the system of instruction and remedial treatment, and now announces through the Deseret News the establishment of a school at Provo for the cure of the habit. He has succeeded in several very difficult cases and is confident

APPLY PAN-AMERICANISM.

Reports from the scene of the earthquake in Chile indicate that the loss of life and damage to property, though not as extensive as at first supposed, is appalling. Thousands have been suddenly hurled into eternity, while others have been rendered destitute by the combined forces of earthquake and fire. Valparaiso has been called the San Francisco of South America, and the calamities by which the two places have been visited, within the short time of four months, are strikingly similar. This new disaster certainly is apt to cause nervousness, and the foundations of the earth crumpling and giving way? What causes earthquakes? Where is the next catastrophe likely to occur?

But there are no answers to such anxious inquiries. Science knows really little about the construction of the earth, or its path in the limitless space. Here we are, a billion and a half of human beings and innumerable animals, slowly crawling about upon the surface of a globe that, like a soap-bubble in all its glory of color, may, for ought we know, burst at any moment. Are these earthquakes indications of some great convulsions in nature, of which the climax has not yet been reached? Who knows? It is supposed that the earth at one time burst open almost from pole to pole, by the expansion of its interior mass, as an apple subjected to heat, and that the American continents were formed along the terrible sore from which the molten interior oozed out. It is supposed that an entire continent is now buried under the waves of the Atlantic, and tradition has it that millions of souls perished with it. The convulsions of the earth remind every intelligent observer of events of the fact that our planet is continually subject to the same forces to which it owes its form and existence, and that as to the operation of these forces, science knows very little.

It would be irrational, however, to get excited, or nervous, on that account. Every human being is on the earth for the purpose of fulfilling a mission. It is his duty to do what is right under all circumstances, and leave the rest to the almighty Ruler of the heavens and the earth. Nothing happens without His knowledge. And nothing can take place that He cannot overrule for good.

The people of Valparaiso and all the other stricken cities have the sympathy of all Americans. It would be a proper expression of pan-Americanism, to extend a helping hand from every country of the two continents, to the sufferers. Undoubtedly aid will be needed. A London dispatch a few days ago stated that lack of food, water, clothing, blankets, tents and medical supplies prevails in Valparaiso, and that the suffering among the 100,000 or more destitute and homeless citizens is indescribable. The survivors in the other devastated towns are facing the same suffering as prevails in Valparaiso. Large numbers of the poorer classes are without sufficient food and shelter. In Valparaiso almost the entire surviving population is encamped in the open, such tents and other shelters as were available having been erected on the near by hills, in the city parks and even among the debris in the streets. Hundreds of men, women and children are said to be living in the open air, with no covering save insufficient quantities of clothing and blankets. The weather, especially at night, has been excessively raw and windy, and thus far the keenest suffering has been caused by cold. Also famine stares Valparaiso in the face. Food is becoming extremely scarce and the water supply is running short. Meat is almost unobtainable at any price, while milk costs two Chilean dollars a litre and is excessively hard to get at that figure. Suffering among young children for want of milk is becoming particularly acute. Suffering among the sick and persons injured in the earthquake is increasing also, lack of suitable nourishment and of medical supplies for them constantly growing greater. Such is the situation, and the Chileans are, perhaps, not well enough off to do the relief work alone. To feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and provide shelter for the homeless and assistance to the sick, is pan-Americanism to which no exception can be taken.

she scattered some kernels of corn, to each of which was attached a card with this writing: "Keep your chickens at home!" The destroyers of her garden bolted the corn but could not swallow the cards, so they ran back squawking with the words sticking out of their mouths and the demand was complied with. In another case a man similarly injured seized a couple of the marauders, wrung their necks and handed them to the offending neighbor, headless, with the remark: "I believe these are two of your chickens I found in my garden." We do not offer these, however, as examples for Subscriber to follow.

The better way would be to get some mutual friend to go as mediator, and induce the owner of the chickens to act in a neighborly spirit instead of infringing upon another's rights. We should think there are very few persons not open to reason on such matters, and it requires no great sense to see the wrong of allowing fowls or other animals to destroy or in any way injure a neighbor's property. Shooting the stray chickens might be against regulations concerning firearms, and if not, would only provoke and increase ill-feeling. Better try and settle the matter amicably by appealing to the better side of human nature, and if that does not avail, the law will protect the injured party and punish the guilty. Owners of chickens, shut them up during the garden season and do not act like uncivilized heathens!

ABOUT CHICKENS.

"Deseret News," Aug. 20, 1906.

"Please answer the following in the 'News.' My neighbor's chickens are eating my lawn stuff. I have told him to take care of them, but he will not. What is the law for chickens, or what can I do? Can I shoot them? A SUBSCRIBER."

The state statutes give authority to incorporated cities and towns to establish regulations prohibiting the "running at large of horses, mules, asses, cattle, swine, sheep, goats, geese, and all kinds of poultry within the limits of the town." Salt Lake City makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, "for the owner of any domestic fowls, such as turkeys, ducks, geese or chickens, to permit such fowls to trespass upon the premises of another." Subscriber does not live in this city, but, no doubt, there are regulations in the town where he resides which will cover the case he mentions. But in any event he has his remedy in a suit for damages against the owner of the trespassing chickens.

It is very annoying to be pestered in the manner complained of by our correspondent. It is difficult to abolish the nuisance without recourse to law, and the remedy is sometimes worse than the complaint. We learn of a similar case to this, the sufferer being an old lady whose neighbor would not shut up the predatory fowls, so

DECLINING VALUE OF GOLD.

According to close observers of financial conditions, the great gold production of late years has caused an actual decrease of the value of that metal. This is supposed to be one reason why the cost of living is now not very far from fifty per cent higher than it was in 1897. It has caused shrewd investors to buy real estate in preference to bonds and other gold securities. This is how a contributor to Moody's Magazine views the situation:

"Seven years ago British consols, the investment index of the world, were selling at 114; today they are below 89. Since 1896, 24 high-class British colonial government bonds have declined an average of 12 points. Since 1901, a dozen of the most staple railroad bonds in the United States lost 8 per cent of their value, or an average of 1 1/2 per cent a year. The decline in the last year—right in the face of the increased earnings and rising prices of stock—was more than 2 per cent. The Wall Street Journal of April 26th printed a list of thirty railroad and industrial bonds that showed an average decline of 3 per cent in six months. Our own 4 per cent government bonds of 1925 have lost 10 per cent in five years and would probably have shrunk more were they not used as a basis for our note circulation. A similar shrinkage has taken place in the government bonds of Germany, France and Holland. Russian bonds, of course, have lost much more—about 15 per cent during the last year."

Gold is the accepted standard by which values are measured. If the standard is shrinking, the result will be confusion.

After the storm, sunshine. And it is very welcome.

Cunning as well as love laughs at locks and bars.

This year the "sneaks of war" will be one dollar per.

Whatever else may turn up in Cuba, it will not be a Weyler.

If the insurrection in Cuba is not formidable it is at least interesting.

Of course Speaker Cannon hopes to be the big gun in the ship of state.

Nelson and Gans are making Goldfield as famous as the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

"He who kills and runs away may live to kill another day," sings the chauffeur.

Kangaroos are said to leap from sixty to seventy feet. They get there with both feet.

California is unusually free from tramps this year, the demand for laborers is so great.

Ambassador Leishman waits on the Sick Man of Europe. What he waits for is to call on him.

Chicago's colored "499" has issued a blue book. A black book would have been more appropriate.

Chief of Police Collins of Chicago says that he cannot tell a lie. Long live the Windy City Washington!

Mr. Rockefeller is getting very friendly towards the newspapers. But they have had no change of heart.

J. Q. C. Ward, the Nestor of American sculptors, has just got married. Perhaps he feels that a Ward should have a guardian.

A Utah boy held in a Chilean jail awaiting extradition to Peru has been freed. But it took an earthquake to break down his prison bars.

Clyde Fitch says that he only found four good plays in Europe. When Beaconsfield wanted to read a novel he wrote one, and so when Clyde Fitch wants a good play he writes one.

Thaw's lawyers have decided that his defense shall be "emotional insanity," but hold that it was only for the instant when he shot White. "Emotional insanity" should free no murderer.

In Siberia they have just heard of the dissolution of the duma, where the news has created much excitement. Of course news is very late in a country that refuses to adopt the Gregorian calendar.

In the election for the first Territorial Delegate to Congress from Alaska, the Miners' party has apparently elected its two candidates, Thomas Cale, of Fairbanks, for the unexpired term of the Fifty-ninth Congress, and Frank H. Waskey, of Nome, for the Sixtieth. Since Juneau, Nome, Fairbanks and the Tanana district went for Cale and Waskey by large majorities the Republicans and Democrats admit de-

feet. The total vote so far heard from, says the New York World, is less than 7,400, much less than one-sixth of that cast in 1904 for representative to Congress in the Seventeenth New York district, lying in New York. Yet Alaska is nearly as large as all the United States east of the Mississippi.

Sven Hedin, the noted Swedish explorer, has recently made a report to King Oscar, concerning his explorations in the region of Kevir. This is in maps marked as a desert, but Mr. Hedin says he found there a shallow inland sea. Mr. Hedin visited the Bahaba desert and then prepared for his journey through Selistan to India. Concerning the ravages of the plague in Selistan, he says that at Nahrabad, a town of 2,500 inhabitants, nine-tenths had perished at the time of his arrival, and this was but a sample. Famine had prepared the soil for the epidemic, and the hostility of the natives to sanitary measures allowed it free sway. With his own eyes, Sven Hedin saw a mob attack a plague hospital and set it on fire. The object was to destroy the supply of serum, but this had fortunately been taken to another village.

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Boston Herald.

People who have not a fat purse or assured employment would better keep away from San Francisco. The cost of living there is very high, and likely to be higher. All workmen who are in a condition to strike have struck for more pay on the ground that they must have it in order to live. Last week the bakers of the city demanded a raise of \$1 a week in their wages, which was promptly granted by the employers, although it was said that this would necessitate an increase in the price of bread. The minimum of wages demanded was for foremen, \$25 a week; for second hands, \$21 a week; for bench hands, \$20 a week; foremen when jobbing to receive not less than \$1 a day for nine consecutive hours or less, and bench hands not less than \$1 a day. The ground on which the change was requested was "the advance price of commodities." An increase in the price of bread brings about a corresponding advance which will affect all classes.

FOUND HER A JOB.

From an Exchange.

A new story is told illustrating Sir Henry Irving's kindness of heart. An old lady came to him in pecuniary need, asking employment. He telephoned to his business manager inquiring if there was any employment at the theater that could be found for her. The business manager answered, "Absolutely nothing—nothing at all." Irving suggested that she might look after the cats. The manager telephoned back that there were already three women looking after the cats. "Well," said Irving, "you must find her something. Let her look after the three women that are looking after the cats." That was her position at the theater—handsomely paid, no doubt.

NAPOLEON'S CODE AND WOMEN.

London Spectator.

Napoleon said at St. Helena "that his glory consisted not in having won forty battles, but in the civil code and in the deliberations of the council of state." Savigny and Charles Austin condemned the civil code as "a mechanical mixture of the results of the revolution and the old regime of Roman law and the customs," three-fourths of its contents having been extracted by draftsman from a printed treatise. The code, in a word, was not a substantive mass of law, but "an index to an immense body of jurisprudence existing outside itself." One of the dictator's objectionable hobbies was his desire for the degradation of the civil status of woman, who is treated by the code as a "child, a defenceless, mindless being." When asked in committee if wifely obedience was prescribed by old French law, the first consul sharply replied: "Do you not know that the angel told Eve to obey her husband? Morality has written this article in all languages."

RUSSIA MOVES SLOWLY.

London Spectator.

Observers of the west were somewhat surprised that the dissolution of the duma was not immediately followed by a popular uprising or an immediate panic in Russian securities. They forgot that Russia is an agricultural continent rather than a kingdom, that its capital is fettered in bonds of steel, that its swiftest means of internal communication are in the hands of the government alone, and that, with its duma suppressed, its people, the peasantry especially, have no organ through which their united will can be expressed. From the moment of the convocation of the states general the people of France were never without a mouth, and until the "bronze artillery officer" shot down the "sections," they were never without an "army of revolution." The Russian people moves heavily and may take years before its general will is effective, its movement being that of the glacier rather than the avalanche. Still, it is moving.

JUST FOR FUN.

An Immediate Response.

"My son," said the strict mother at the end of a moral lecture, "I want you to be exceedingly careful about your conduct. Never, under any circumstances, do anything which you would be ashamed to have the whole world see you doing."

The small boy turned a handspring with a whoop of delight.

"What in the world is the matter with you? Are you crazy?" demanded the mother.

"No," was the answer: "I'm just so glad that you don't see me to take baths never any more."—Minneapolis Journal.

Head Saved.

In the house of commons no incident is greeted with more hearty laughter than that of a member who, after an eloquent oration, plunges down on his silk hat on the bench behind him. A young member who had just made his maiden speech sat upon his new silk hat. There were roars of laughter. An Irish member immediately arose and gravely said: "My Speaker, permit me to congratulate the honorable gentleman upon the happy circumstance that when he sat on his hat his head was not in it!"—Argonaut.

New Movement.

"Senator, are you in favor of government ownership?"

"I have opposed it hitherto, sir, but I believe I am in favor now of the government owning and operating the maple groves and sausage factories."—Chicago Tribune.

Original and Selected.

"Pop, what's an anonymous poem?"

"It's one you can't name on anybody. Willie."—Denver Post.

Truth From a "Thick Skull."

Teacher—Patrick, can you name the presidents in their order?"

Patrick—Sure, mimm, as I'm sorry to say that I can't.

You are a very dull scholar, Patrick. When I was your age I could name them without an error."

"But that was such a long time ago,

him, that you hadn't more than half a dozen to learn."

And teacher tapped the bell to excuse the class.—Mexican Herald.

Hard to Swallow.

Gunner—What do you think of Senator Bluff standing up at the banquet and saying there was no graft in the capitol today?

Buyer—It created an uproar. One man swallowed his false teeth.

Gunner—H'm! That was easier than swallowing the story.—Chicago News.

The Two Topics

The principal topics of public interest are always the same. From October to May, inclusive, coal; from June to September, ice.—Washington Star.

4-Meyer complains very much because you neglect him so now. He says that as students he was always your trust friend and always divided the last bit of money with you.

5-It's quite true, but it was always my last bit of money.—Figaro.

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SALT LAKE CITY
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Matinee Saturday
GEORGIA HARPER IN
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Saturday Night
"FROU FROU!"
Benefit Stage Employees.
Next Week: "The White Slave"

Orpheum
MODERN VAUDEVILLE.
Week Commencing Aug. 20.
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RAPOLI
ARGYRA KASTRON,
CUNNING
MEEHAN'S DOGS
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Every evening (except Sunday), 8c to 25c. Box seats, 11c. Matinee Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 5c to 25c. Box seats, 25c.

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"THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE"

Grape Juice
For Invalids or Convalescents.
Just the tonic for a person whose health has been affected by the hot weather. Excellent for invalids or typhoid convalescents. Very strengthening and nourishing. A splendid table drink—just like a light wine.
Pints, 40c.
Quarts, 75c.

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Have Brom-Anilid. It is harmless, quick, sure. It will stop it every time, no matter what cause.

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RUB CLOTHING HOUSE,
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Special Sale CONTINUED

WING to the heavy rain storm we have experienced, the Special Sale will be CONTINUED DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK. Special Bargains that you must see to appreciate. Lingerie Waists, Outing Skirts, Kimonos and School Dresses for the Girls, each item seasonable and appropriate, for ONE-THIRD OFF. Original Peter Pan Waists made to sell from \$2.50 to \$5.00 for \$1.50 and \$2.50.

Lingerie Waists Our entire line of Lingerie Waists will be placed on sale this week, consisting of a large assortment of new, stylish waists, long or short sleeves, button front or back, trimmed with laces or embroideries. Regular price from \$3.50 to \$15.00, for sale at—
ONE-THIRD OFF!

Peter Pan Waists Greatly Reduced
Two Prices—\$1.50 and \$2.50.
These waists were made to sell at from \$2.50 to \$5.00. The makers were willing to lose some money on them, and our buyer took advantage of the offer, and we place them on sale at two prices, \$1.50 and \$2.50. They consist of white linens, striped linens, white linen with fancy collar and cuffs, natural linens, chambrays, piques and damasks. Original Peter Pan waists—a splendid variety of styles. Two prices—\$1.50 and \$2.50.

Outing Skirts An appropriate line of outing skirts for this season of the year. Colored linens, ducks and piques. Regularly they sell from \$2.00 to \$6.00, this week for sale at—
ONE-THIRD OFF!

Kimono's Entire line of long and short Kimono's, consisting of dainty lawns, dimities, crepe, Persian and Japanese cloths. All new and fresh for—
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School Dresses For the Girls
Be in readiness for the opening of school. Colored dresses, made of gingham, percales, lawns and chambrays, ages 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Regular price \$1.00 to \$5.00, to be sold this week for—
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OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET.

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Mean more business, more shelf room and counter space. Noise of hammer and saw not very pleasant. Will soon be finished and then the rush of Fall buying begins

SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENTS ARE NOT DISTURBED, AND WHILE THE WARM WEATHER LASTS WE EXPECT TO SUPPLY MANY WITH ANOTHER PAIR OR TWO OF HOSE AND PERHAPS A SUIT OF UNDERWEAR. MUCH MORE HOT WEATHER TO COME. WHY NOT KEEP COOL?

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A Kindergarten training course is given especially for instructing teachers of Sunday School, Primary and Religion Classes.

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Vocal music and drawing are taught by competent instructors. A well equipped Gymnasium is connected with the school, where daily practice in physical culture is had under competent instructors.

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